

The Frontier Guardian

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1852.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 25.

The Frontier GuardianPUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.**

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1 00
Single number, 5 cents
No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription is renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rules of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume, of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard:

One square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, .25
Two squares, .50
Three squares, .75
Four squares, 1.00
Each additional insertion, .25

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Cards, not exceeding one square, one year, .50

" " " six months, .30

One column, brevier type, one year, .30

One " " 6 months, .20

One " " 3 months, .15

One-half column, brevier type, one year, .15

" " 6 months, .10

" " 3 months, .05

One-fourth " " " one year, .15

" " 6 months, .10

" " 3 months, .05

Deaths and marriages, .05

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, Agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them of that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for aid paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through their columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,
EDEN SMITH,
HORACE B. SKINNER,
ISAAC BULLOCK,
JAMES WARDHAM,
JOHN RIGGS,
HENRY ROBINSON,
A. D. BOYNTON,
DAVID JAMES ROSA,
A. D. BOREN.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo., SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa., EIDER JAMES McGAW, Grimes County, Texas, MR. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Ga., MATTHEW HICKS, 33 Christian street, in the rear, New York City.

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W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Ga.

EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Ind.

DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont Co., Iowa.

Mr. W. M. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.

LUCILLE B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.

THOMAS J. FILCHER, Burlington, Iowa.

AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Plate, Plate county, Mo.

MR. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.

CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.

Council Point—Agent.

Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, ".

Springville—THOM. DAV., ".

Nerl Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, ".

Harris Grove—ROBERT WINNER, ".

Perkins Camp—JESE LOUDER, ".

Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, ".

Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, ".

Hillside Grove—HIRAH HORT, ".

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Belleview—Maj. J. E. BARROW, ".

St. Francis—JOSEPH T. HENDLTON, ".

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Indian Mill—S. E. WICKER, ".

Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, ".

Rockyford—W. M. MENDEHAL, ".

Macedonia Camp—MR. TERRY, ".

Ferryville—THOM. CLARK, ".

Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, ".

Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, ".

Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, ".

Keg Creek, U. C.—ELIAS LAYATIS, ".

Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, ".

Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, ".

Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, ".

Bethelton City—DAVID DIXON, ".

Big Pigeon—SHAORACH DRIGGS, ".

McDowell's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, ".

Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, ".

Browns Camp—DANIEL BROWN, ".

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby authorized to receive and collect subscriptions for the same, and reward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

We do not wish to connect ourselves in business with a person whose heart is

bad, who through insensibility, or an

affection of wisdom, would bid us, laugh at

the caprices of fortune or despise her frowns;

but with tender sympathy, who could make

our case his own, and, by acts of delicacy,

which a spirit dictates, to assist in relieving

our burden. And when disease or decay

shall bring us to the verge of the tomb,

what is so surprising as the presence of a

friend, whose tender heart will instruct him

to listen with interested attention to our tale

of life; whose gentle hand will stroke the

bed of death, and whose calming solvents

will whisper repose to our departing spirits.

If such be the value of tenderness, surely

it ought to be our constant care in the

pursuit of pleasure to cultivate it, for it will

prevent the intrusion of selfishness and its

train of sordid passions. Why should we

blunt our native feelings, or tinge their hue

For the Frontier Guardian**Sympathy.**

I have always observed, say certain writer, that the most exalted characters have been those who, together with strength, of intellect and power of capacity, have possessed and ardent of spirit and glowing sentiment, which has led them on to great and glorious victories; and it must be perfectly obvious to every one who contemplates human nature with impartiality, that man is a being who necessarily, or in a great measure depends on external objects, and that the human species must be capable of enjoyment and exertion in proportion to the power of the impression these are enabled to make on the feelings. What is, in fact, the very essence of enjoyment, but an agreeable perception of impression made upon the senses bodily or mentally?

at the shrine of avarice or ambition for there can be no room for tender feelings when the avenues of the heart are corrupted with unlawful desires, or the genial current of the heart is frozen by self-indulgences. We should never repent doing good to our fellows; generosity brings its own reward if not in this world in the world to come, for the summary of the Bible is love thy neighbor as thyself and how can we do this without sympathy.

COLLEGE HILL, O.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,

HALIFAX, Dec. 20th.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool arrived at Halifax this morning. Left Liverpool on the 8th. Affairs in France had reached the crisis so long dreaded. The grand move was made on the 1st ult. The President seized the reins of Government

dissolved the Assembly, declared

a state of siege—arrested the leading oppo-

nents, and appealed to the people. The

preparations were effected with consummate

skill and secrecy. Everything was consu-

mated before the Assembly had the least

idea of the President's intentions. An

entire new ministry had been formed. At

daylight on Tuesday morning, the Presi-

dent's proclamation had been distributed

throughout the City, in which he ordered

the dispersion of the Assembly and the re-

stitution of universal suffrage. Also pro-

posing a new system of Government, in av-

or of the election by the people and the

army. The President to hold office ten

years, supported by a council of State, and

by two Houses of the Legislature; pending

the election of the President, the Executive

power to remain with the President.

The election will take place during the present month, and he promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into

this position by the circumstances of the

case, and he has been compelled to act in

accordance with the will of the people.

The election will be held on the 2d ult.

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JOHN GOOD, Jr., Printer.

17 Job Printing promptly and neatly
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1852.

Our Patrons at Home and Abroad,

Will not forget that one number after this present completes the third Volume of the "THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN." The term for which our subscribers have paid, will generally end with the Third Volume. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions, will please forward their names and money forthcoming, as no paper will be continued to any previous subscriber, whose term of subscription ends with the next number, unless payment be made in advance; Terms, One dollar a year, and Fifty cents for six months—while it is issued semi-monthly. Should it be changed to a weekly, (which it is more than probable,) the paper will be sent to subscribers just half the above time for the same amount.

"It Must Needs be that Offences Come,"

Read the above language of our Savior, it would seem that his doctrine was peculiarly calculated to bring offences against its adherents : and we presume for two reasons. First, His precepts and doctrines do not accord with the views, interests, and feelings of the world : and entertaining jealousy, to they ever have, and probably ever will, concerning the extent and destiny of this "design;" and its "base and fanatical duper and leaders;" their jealousy can ever discover and point out a protest, to arouse a vindictive spirit against the chosen of God, that can only be satisfied by exterminating the Saints, spilling them of their goods, and working constantly for their injury and overthrow. There appears often to be a malignant feeling in the breasts of men against God's people; which in their sober and reflecting moments they can assign no real or substantial cause for. But it is the spirit of that "wicked one," working in their hearts, even in the hearts of the children of disobedience ; and they know it not. Hence the dying exclamation of the Savior : "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Another reason why offences must come is, that the followers of Christ may be tried and proven ; and if they endure hardness and tribulation as good soldiers, they will, like their Master, become perfect through suffering ; and become eligible to a place in the Eternal Kingdom of God that will more than compensate them for all their trouble and affliction. Therefore it must needs be that offences come, and gladly would we avoid repeating the remainder of the sentence, if we could in justice to the cause of humanity and truth : but solemn as it is, it stands recorded : "Woe unto them by whom the offence cometh."

It has been our constant aim and exertion by day and by night, and our fervent prayers to High Heaven, that as the Presiding officer of this Branch of the Church, we might have wisdom, moral force and energy to manage and conduct all things committed to our charge in a manner loyal and upright before God and all just and good men. If we have failed in any material point, we are not conscious of it. We do not claim perfection; however; but we do claim that we have done the best we could.

The result is, that our people are orderly, loyal, and free from crime. We do not claim perfection for them. Yet we wish we could. The weaknesses and failings of human nature, we have not fully overcome; but we are doing our best to accomplish this victory. Still the weakness and folly under which all men, more or less, labor, are not without their influence in impeding information and wisdom : for if man should always act up to the Standard of perfection, he would not know the spirits of many other men around him. For there are always more or less that seek an occasion against a good man, and would gladly make him an offender for a word. If he never spoke that word, and never gave a shadow of occasion, he might not get at the root of the dispositions around him. A good, charitable, and friendly man has little disposition to make his fellow an offender for a word, unless his general character is of a suspicious cast. If, therefore, a good man should, per chance, be guilty of speaking a word unadvisedly, his real friend will take no advantage of it, because he feels confident that no evil was intended : But if he who is not his friend, will make him an offender for a word. While, therefore, we have to grapple with the weakness and follies of men, we should profit by every transaction ; and learn human nature in the School of experience. When man has learned, piously, himself and his fellow, he has learned his Maker, in whose image he was created. The work is generally a faithful index to the ability and skill of the workman.

It has been our object since we have been on the frontier, to procure for the world, an additional testimony of the truth of Mormonism. We sincerely believe that our section should be notorious for thieves, counterfeiters, or rogues of mankind; if we could prevent it. We were resolved that honesty and uprightness in dealing should be most rigidly observed, and faithfully enforced; and that even-handed justice should be insisted on every person, so far as our influence would tend to that object. Also that the laws of God should be faithfully kept and honored on our part; and that no little cause of offence should be given by our people as possible.

Friends, we presume to be able to declare, with the fear of "monumental contradiction," that our section have been exceeded by our people, as a nation, in a manner that becomes an honest, upright, and law-abiding community. Persons who have withdrawn from our Church for bad conduct in temporal life, under no influence or spiritual pressure, cannot be responsible for, neither the conduct of their former associates, nor the actions of their inferiors.

Their tribe is miserably poor, and have lived upon the stock of the settlers on this frontier to a great and serious extent. If Government would give them an annual, however small, and whatever the amount of whatever they might steal and plunder, it might be a partial protection to the frontier, and at the same time benefit the Indians. We hope the Government will help them. We, on the frontier, have paid a heavy tax to them; or rather they have laid us most severely.

but treat all people according to the law of kindness and good-will; and bring not a stain or a blot upon the victory that lies before us; and if you will listen to our counsel, in this respect, and commit no overt act,—and our enemies succeed in raising an excitement against us by which sacrifice and trouble are brought upon us; settle the matter in your hearts that all is right; and we will prophecy to you, not politically, but spiritually, that Mormonism will flourish in a ten-fold ratio more than it ever has before. Remember the words of a heathen philosopher when unjustly condemned and compelled to drink poison to end his days : His disciples came around him full of sympathy and indignation, and complained that their Master should be compelled to drink the poison when innocent. The high-minded Grecian smilingly replied : "Would you have your Master die guilty?" Let this be your pride and ambition, that Mormonism will flourish in a ten-fold ratio more than it ever has before.

Have You Forgotten?

That it is often customary for people throughout the Christian World to pay their ministers salaries for the support of themselves and their families? It is also said that the laborer is worthy of his hire :

Burells whose care is more for the flock than for the flock, are not very favorably spoken of.

Br. Hyde has been your principal preacher, presiding officer, and counselor for the last five years.

Before he established his press, he traveled and preached among you day and night,—attended all your Councils, Conferences, and important meetings,

and labored with his own hands for his support. He kept himself free from being burdensome or chargeable to any ; and from the year, 1846 to the present time, forty dollars will cover everything that has been given or donated to him in this county, to the present time; and probably twenty dollars might cover it. Some money was collected for his expenses across the Plains year before last, as he went as a public messenger for the good of the cause ; but this last year, he went at his own expense and charges, which amounted to more than a thousand dollars cash, besides his time.

Since his press has been in operation, he has labored with the quill, axe and hoe, only while preaching or crossing the plains.

He has not speculated to the injury or harm of his brethren ; but has ever held himself ready to give the best counsel that his wisdom would allow him in matters of Church and of law, alike free of charge.

He attends all the principal councils, preaches every Sabbath day, almost, and attends all meetings of public interest—does a good deal of printing and advertising ; writes many editorials for individual benefit and sectional good without fee or reward, while he has to pay cash down for every type that is set, and for every line that is published.

He has devoted his services to the good and accommodation of almost every body : But who thinks Br. Hyde wants anything? Many

will think he is the spirit of that "wicked one," working in their hearts, even in the hearts of the children of disobedience ; and they know it not.

Hence the dying exclamation of the Savior : "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

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We hope the Government will help them.

They are a great and strong minded man, and will yet rise.

Col. Benton's Speech.

We hear that several claims have been sold off late at fair and living prices. This is right and good. The more that sell, the more can emigrate. That portion that cannot sell their claims, and can raise the means to emigrate without the avails of their farms, can leave them in the hands of their poorer brethren which will make them good homes until they can sell and also go. So that no farm will be abandoned or left without a consideration, unless left in the hands of the Bishop and the poor.

Every man should keep his claim and improvements in good condition,—save every rail and every stick of timber that you can, and that will make your place valuable.

Complaints.

We often hear our subscribers complain that their neighbors borrow the Guardian before they get the chance to read it themselves! We can only suggest one remedy ; and that is this. Tell your neighbor, that Br. Hyde keeps the Guardian for sale, at only one dollar a year. Tell them to go rather to them that sell and buy for themselves, and be foolish virgins no longer.

Land Claims.

We hear that several claims have been sold off late at fair and living prices. This is right and good. The more that sell, the more can emigrate. That portion that cannot sell their claims, and can raise the means to emigrate without the avails of their farms, can leave them in the hands of their poorer brethren which will make them good homes until they can sell and also go. So that no farm will be abandoned or left without a consideration, unless left in the hands of the Bishop and the poor.

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Col. Benton's Speech.

We have glanced hastily over the above gen-

eral's speech in the St. Louis Union. Its leading feature is all about what "he did." He proves himself a prophet beyond all contradiction of sinners; and among those born of women, there hath hardly risen a greater! When prophets are plentiful, and prophecy bold, important events are at hand. "See, look out for the consequences of rejecting so great a prophet as Mr. Benton!" He is, indeed, a great man: but if the second person plural of the personal pronoun, had been more frequently employed by him than the first person singular, he would have still been greater than he now is. But he is a great and strong minded man, and will yet rise.

Not Fitting out for Salt Lake.

As the Brewsterick has turned Mr. Miles over into our hands, we publish, for his special benefit, the following : clipped from the "Iowa State Journal," published at Fort Des Moines. For this trouble and information, we thank you well, that however, he attend to his own constituents, and turn no more over to us, for we have plenty already.

Mr. Noah Miles has purchased the Alibi House,

in the frontier town of Albia, the County Seat of Muscatine County, and there it is to go, a good place to stay, and in Mr. Miles an attractive and commanding landlord." (See therefrom Brewsterick and Read it out.)

The following terms are out from the Alibi House:

Carver, Miss. Room, Morning.

Our address here on the publication of the news.

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VOLUME III.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--JANUARY 9, 1852.

NUMBER 25.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1852.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens of Kanesville, held at the Court House, on Monday evening, Dec. 28th, 1851, W. B. Ferguson was called to the Chair, and J. A. Kelting was appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, to be, to take into consideration the propriety of taking such steps as may be best adapted to procure a donation of Public land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Council Bluffs, in said State.

Congressional.

We clip the following from the *Globe*, which has not appeared in our former reports. The proceedings are of the 3rd Dec:

Notices of Bills.

By Mr. Henn: A bill creating three new land districts in the State of Iowa.

Also, a bill providing for the correction of errors in the location of military bounty land warrants and the entry of lands.

By Mr. Clark: A bill providing for a grant of public lands to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to Council Bluffs, in said State.

Petitions.

By Mr. Henn: The petitions of the Land Officers at Fairfield, Iowa City, and Dubuque, asking additional compensation for locating military bounty land warrants.

Also, the memorial of a convention of 294 delegates from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territory of Minnesota, assembled at Burlington, in the State of Iowa, on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1851, asking the removal of the obstructions in the Mississippi river, at the Des Moines and Rock river Rapids.

Also, the petition of R. W. Steele and 29 others, citizens of Warren county, Iowa, asking for the establishment of a mail route, &c., from Oskaloosa, via Knoxville and Indiana, to Winterstet.—[Des Moines Courier.]

Conclusion of Friday Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.

Senate.—The resolution extending a welcome to Kossoth was debated at great length by Messrs. Mallory, Badger, and Seward. The question was then taken on the first branch of Mr. Berrien's amendment extending a welcome to Kossoth and his associates, when it was reported nays 26, yeas 24. The second branch, declaring that by this vote to Kossoth, Congress did not intend to intimate an intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention, &c., which was also lost—yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. Shields then moved as a substitute for the whole resolution, the resolution introduced by Mr. Foote, and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Burland moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Shields' amendment.

That the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United, cordially sympathize with the people of Hungary, in their recent heroic struggle and in their present misfortunes. That it recognizes and cordially welcomes Louis Kossoth, late Governor of Hungary, and his associate exiles, who have landed on our shores, as worthy representatives of their country, and invites them to the capital of the Union—that it requests the President to receive and entertain them in such a manner as may be appropriate, and that the sum of — dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President, to pay the expenses of the reception and entertainment of said guests during their sojourn at the Capitol.

And whereas, from indications, it would seem that Congress is called upon to aid—by donations—to construct Roads, especially with a view of building up a few particular towns, which to us, seems not quite proper, believing as we do, that if the Government does grant a donation, it should be so arranged, as that the bounty shall be invested upon that route, which shall on due examination, be found most practicable, and the most beneficial to the public at large, irrespective of the interest of any towns now in existence.

But if such disinterested course shall not prevail, and if the interest's of the towns are to be looked at, we hold it to be unjust to overlook one of the most important places on or near the proposed line; and inasmuch as the persons composing the two Railroad Companies above alluded to, may be ignorant of the existence of places, other than their respective cities, for the purpose of rendering all possible aid in our power, to enlighten them; it is hereby resolved, that said Railroad Companies, be, and they are, hereby informed, that in addition to the town of Kanesville, there is also in the State of Iowa, a small village, at the very foot of Council Bluffs and near to the Missouri river, called Kanesville; which town, contains, we believe, more inhabitants than Oskaloosa, or Fort Des Moines, and does more business than Oskaloosa, Fort Des Moines and Trader's Point together, and as much as either Davenport or Muscatine. That this village is of some years standing, and that it promises fair to live for many future years, and that its citizens might possibly be induced to take some stock in a Railroad Company that would recognize their claims to a *Passing Notice*; and would also aid in petitioning Congress, to grant a donation of land for a proper object.

Resolved, further, that as the citizens of Iowa, cannot expect Congress to grant two donations to aid these rival Companies in their designs—as we presume—but as we believe, that a donation for one Road might be obtained. We therefore suggest, to aid Railroad Companies, the propriety of a union of effort for one specific purpose, which shall be, the building of a Road from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, upon which route as may be determined upon.

Resolved, that Kanesville should be made a point on said Road.

On motion, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the above Railroad companies; said Committee consists of Orson Hyde, L. M. Kline, John S. Huff, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. FURGUSON, Chairman.
J. A. KELTING, Secretary.

Senate Committees.

The Telegraph reports the following Senate Committees:

On motion of Mr. Bright, the 35th rule was suspended, and the following Senators were declared elected the Standing Committees for the session.

On Foreign relations—Mason, Douglas, Norris, Morgan and Underwood.

On Finance—Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce and Miller.

On Commerce—Hamlin, Soule, Dodge of Wis., Davis and Seward.

On Manufactures—Sebastian, Bayard, Giddings, Upham and Jones.

On Agriculture—Soule, Walker, Atchinson, Sherman, and Wade.

On Military affairs—Shields, Clemens, Benton, Dawson, Jones, Tenn.

On Indian Affairs—Garrison, Stockton, McLamy, Budget, and Finch.

Mississippi Coming to Her Sensors.

The Mississippi Convention on the 26th, adopted resolutions to abide by the Union as it is, and the Constitution without any amendments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE, and got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Men's white and colored kid ties, and buckskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slippers, and milliners, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—31st

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD;

(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.) Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W. Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country are respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Mr. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851—3m

DENTISTRY.

A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

H. AS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefit or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disqualification occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence.

He will be found at the Buff House, Kanesville.

References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851.

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larries and cordege of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo. Newark, Dec. 26, 1851—6m.

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
dec 12 '51
Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,
Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.
dec 12 6m.

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEREE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, \$2.00; Common English, \$2.50; Higher do., \$3.00; Latin and Greek languages, \$4.00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.

Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors the subscriber solicits the passage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851—6m

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Cold, Impairment of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., &c., a valuable article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 12, 1851.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, and within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1851.

D. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carnarvative Balsams, Tonic Vermifuge, Sensitive Pills.

Received, and for Sale by.

EICHMAN & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1851.

FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, LIBRARY STOOLS and other Furniture of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON.

For sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1851.

BAGGEMAN LIEBHOLD!

HAVING employed an old man for the above services, I now offer the services of a younger man, who is more expert.

For sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Oct. 18th, 1851.

J. E. JOHNSON.

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For sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

The Frontier Guardian
POETRY--TO

The Sound of Industry.

By FRANCIS D. GAGE.

The hanging hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The crushing of the saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning beds,
The buzzing of the spindles,
The whirling of the mill,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
And the fan's continuous roar,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The sound of busy labor,
The chirping of the swallows,
I love, I love them all.

The ploughman,
The reaper,
The drover's
As he snags,
The bustle of the market,
As he hies him to the town,
The working of the tree-top,
As the ripest fruit comes down,
The sounds of industry, the music of industry,

As they clear the ripened grain,
And bicker'd Joko, and mirth and glee,
The wind's importunity on the plain,
The wild voice of the dairy-man,
On the other side, the gentle call—

The sounds of active industry, the music of industry,

—Now, I love them all.

—
The Editor's Advisors.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—

Too much mortality you have—

Too much about religion;

Give me music with wizard tales,

With slip-shod ghosts, with fine and foolish,

Or feathered pigeons.

I love to read another's creation;

They're monstrous fashionable lies—

In other words, those novels,

Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,

Of bold wars and mighty horde,

That used to live in fables.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough—

Of such confounded love-sick stuff.

To save the fair creation;

Give me some robust foreign news,

Of Russia, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,

Or any other nation.

Another cries, I want more fun,

A witty anecdote or pun;

A riddle or a riddle;

Some long for missionary news,

And some for wacky general views,

Would rather hear a fable.

Another cries, I want more variety—

In every thing—

In miscellaneous hodge-podge print,

I only give the hint—

Of multitudinous small titlings.

I want marriage news, says miss,

Incomes from a drought, it's plain—

At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of death, says one,

Of people totally undone,

By losses, fire, or fever;

Another answers full as wise,

I'd rather have the fall and rise,

Of ocean skies and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,

For now and then a savory dish,

Opposites to suit them;

But here we rest at perfect ease,

For should they swear the moon was cheese,

We never would dispute them.

Other stories humorously wild and tame,

Like the last, this is the same,

Too bright or too humble;

And everyitorial right;

Has sought to make what's right,

And the thought always grumble.

THIS ELLIANTY.

Emigration to Oregon—New Discoveries

in Gold.

We find the following from the San Fran-

isco *Argus*:

We learn from the Oregon papers, that:

the emigration had nearly all arrived from

the Plains, and that there was little sickness

among them this year. They were subject

to great hardship and sufferings and priva

tions, in consequence of the loss of stock,

&c., by the depredations of the Indians. In

some cases all the cattle and horses of a

whole party were taken, leaving men, women

and children to walk five or six hundred miles

to their journey's end. The Statesman gives

the following statement of this emigration to

the Territory during the present season, on

the authority of a gentleman who has just

arrived, 3,600 persons, 800 wagons, 6,400

work cattle, horses, and mules; and 4,500

head of loose stock. Ten persons were killed,

and about \$16,000 worth of property

stolen by the Indians.

A Washington Incident.

A Washington correspondent of the Balti-

more Sun tells the following story:

The freshest story of the season came this

last night from the passengers from the cars

we're racing into one of our principal hotels,

a man, attired as a statesman, announced him-

self as a newly-elected member of Congress

from one of the far-off States. He was sur-

rounded by the friends of his political candidate

for the "clerkship," as he called it.

The stranger intimated that he thought

pretty well of that gentleman from whom he

had heard of him, but as he had just arriv-

ed could not say why this thing really must be

He had dined at a hotel and refreshed him-

self, his friends were out, and

could not draw his mileage until to-morrow,

he must seek some friend to help him, and

that "old" would suffice for the present.

The arrangement was speedily made to put

the passenger into fame, and \$600 was hand-

ed him over the following day, though

the assumed member remained in the mis-

ting, and has not been heard of since.

Letters of the Magicians.

Letters of the Magicians, published in the

Gazette de Speyer, some particulars of his

interesting discovery at Athens, of the

Council Chamber where the Five Hundred

held their deliberations. At the depth of

one foot below the surface, he had some

upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns,

statues, &c., which formed a dense wall.

There had been the seat of that building.

The explorations have not gone on as rapidly

as they might, on account of the expense.

There is little doubt, however, that the dis-

covery is of extraordinary importance.

The Sea Diminishing.

Lieutenant Wm. D. Porter, of the navy,

has an interesting communication in the

Intelligencer, in which he undertakes to show

that all the phenomena of change in the

ocean lie in great part, and especially

west of the Atlantic, in mineral appre-

hension, and that the world is gradually

being reduced to solid ground.

It is said that the Liver Line went to

Portland, Maine, and was never seen

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